

## MACKINTOSHES.

A complete line HERE. Good ones as low as FIVE DOLLARS. Double-breasted Box Coats in Blue, Black and Tan, with velvet collar, seams sewed, cemented and taped—guaranteed, too. Better ones, \$7.50, \$8.50, \$10, \$12.50. All sizes in all grades and colors.

Big Overcoat and Suit values in the Schloss Bros. & Co.'s wholesale stock—we are now selling at about ONE-HALF of regular retail prices. Come in and see them. There's no doubt of our ability to suit and fit you.

**Robinson & Chery Co.,**  
Twelfth and F Sts. N. W.

### City Brevities.

Policemen Herman and Schuyler, of Precinct No. 1, are on sick leave.

Luke Glancy, of this city, was yesterday granted an increase of pension from \$7 to \$24.

Station Clerk Lamb, of Precinct No. 1, is on leave, and Private James A. Taylor is acting in his place.

Patents were granted yesterday to Washington inventors as follows: Edward J. Anderson, bicycle brake; Albert Grupe and G. Grupe, safety envelope.

James Smallwood and Nelson Long, colored, were fined \$20 each yesterday in the police court for the larceny of nine chickens from Barnett Cohen.

The officers of the department of the Potomac, G. A. R., will tender National Commander Gohn a banquet at the Edinboro House on the evening of February 3.

Dr. William H. Mattingly, the Treasury clerk who was stricken with paralysis while at work several days ago, is improving, and it is now believed that he will recover.

Mr. Elmer Southall, of the office of the Controller of the Currency, Treasury Department, who lives at No. 212 E street northeast, has been appointed a notary public for the District of Columbia.

J. C. Carter, a carpenter, living at No. 440 O street northwest, fell from a building near Sixth and H streets northeast yesterday afternoon and was severely injured. He was sent to Freedman's Hospital.

Joseph H. Hale, of No. 1443 Chapin street northwest, reported to the police yesterday that some one tried to enter his house Monday night by cutting the kitchen window sash. The burglar was frightened away, however.

In conformity with a Senate resolution, the director of the Geological Survey yesterday sent to the Senate a report of the reconnaissance of the drainage basin of the Potomac River. The report is scientific in character, and is interesting to the public.

Sandy Lurie, a colored man, a resident of Herring Hill, Georgetown, was on trial yesterday in Chief Justice Bingham's court, charged with assault and attempted criminal assault upon Minerva Cook, a colored woman fifty years old. A verdict of simple assault was rendered.

Herbert Pryor, who was proven guilty of assaulting his wife, Mary Pryor, got a severe reprimand yesterday from Judge Kimball. The proper penalty for such a crime, the judge said, was a dose of the whipping post. At the request of his wife, however, and on Pryor's promise of better behavior in the future, Judge Kimball suspended sentence.

Appointments to the assistant custodian and junior service were made at the Treasury yesterday as follows: Freeman J. Kelly, Francis M. Morrow, Patrick Dunn, New York; Oliver C. W. Baxter, in the large office, Michael Murphy, E. P. Clair, Charles Green, customs-house, New York; E. H. Hargis, engineer, Columbus, Ohio; William Porter, laborer, Memphis; B. G. Pearce, custodian, Rock Island, Ill.

BALTIMORE & OHIO BULLETIN.

Through Tourist Sleeping Cars to the Pacific coast leaving Tuesday on Western express train, leaving Washington via B. & O. at 3:40 p. m. 11-cm

MR. HAGNER'S FUNERAL.

Many Friends Pay Him a Last Affectionate Tribute.

The funeral service for the late Randall Hagner was held yesterday at 3:30 o'clock at St. John's Episcopal Church. It was a most impressive, and was performed by Revs. Ernest Padlock and F. B. Hagler, the assistant rector. The service was large. In addition to the members of the immediate family present were the following relatives: Messrs. Blanchard Randall and Wyatt Randall, of Baltimore, and Mrs. Magruder, of Annapolis. The members of the Bar Association attended in a body and occupied pews reserved for them in the front part of the auditorium. The floral tributes were many and beautiful, among them being a handsome offering from the Bar Association. The pallbearers were Messrs. C. H. Cragin, C. Heald, William Stone, Albert Meyer, Levin Blair Lee, Leigh Robinson, Calderon Cantello, Andrew Duval, J. H. Gordon and Mr. Harrison. The body was removed to Oak Hill Cemetery and placed in the receiving vault. Burial will be made today.

A Growing Temperance Lodge.

The Home League, Temperance Knights of America, organized on September 19, has had wonderful success. The secret work is admired for its simplicity and earnestness, and was written by Mr. John C. Moore, of this city. The league now has a membership of sixty-six, and has been called to have additions at every meeting since its organization. On Monday evening George E. Hurley and A. E. Maddox were new accessions. Resolutions of regret as to the accident to Sergt. Daley, one of their members, were adopted. During the evening "Good of the Order" resolutions were made by J. M. Davy, John C. Moore, Charles W. Bladen, and John W. Jackson.

He that "compels against his will to drink other beers for Heinrich's is of the same opinion still." Phone 634.

Nobody should be without

"DIAMOND"

when a whole case can be bought for \$1.25.

Address Box 125, "Times" Office.

## FUN AT PUBLIC EXPENSE

Comic Literature Charged Up to the Contingent Fund.

### ABUSE TO BE CORRECTED

The Appropriation Bill Recognizes That Abuses Have Crept In and Undertakes to Remedy the Evil—Clerks Must Give Something Like Reasonable Service.

The House Committee on Appropriations when it reported the legislative bill to the House inserted several paragraphs of new legislation which are intended to correct abuses of the executive law which have existed for several years past, and which the heads of departments have found it impossible to remedy. This action was taken after a careful investigation of the subject, and after the heads of departments had been given a hearing before the committee. The Senate Committee when it reported the bill permitted every paragraph of this new legislation to stand. This is an unusual circumstance, and is sufficient guarantee that the new legislation reported in the bill was badly needed.

Among other things there is a provision that hereafter law books, books of reference or periodicals for use in any executive department shall not be purchased or paid for from any appropriation for contingent expenses or for any specific or general purpose, unless such purchase is authorized in the law granting the appropriation. It has come to the attention of the committee that various departments, and notably the Navy Department, have been purchasing books and periodicals to an enormous extent. The appropriation for this purpose aggregates about \$500.

When called upon for a statement as to what had been done with this money the department told the committee that several thousand dollars' worth of publications had been purchased and paid for out of almost every conceivable fund that went for the support of the Navy. These publications consisted of Puck, Judge, Truth and various other publications, novels and light literature of various sorts, including almost everything in the shape of literature that was desirable. It was shown that even part of the appropriation for the construction of battleships was used in the payment of bills for this sort of literature.

Another piece of new legislation in which the Senate Committee concurred was that requiring not less than seven hours of labor each day on the part of all Government employees, and giving the heads of departments authority to suspend or extend the hours of labor without additional compensation.

So far as the Treasury was concerned, it was shown to the committee that during the last fiscal year there were 1,686 clerks absent during the thirty days' annual leave granted by the department. The sick leave abuse under the existing law will be eradicated, as none such will be granted except in the case of contagious disease, where the presence of the clerk in the department would jeopardize the health of other clerks, and in exceptional and meritorious cases where a clerk or employee is personally ill, and where the thirty days' limit would work a peculiar hardship.

The Secretary has discretion in such cases to extend the annual leave so as to include the sick leave.

The head of each department under the new law is required to have monthly reports submitted to him by the various chiefs of divisions and sections, and these reports show that the public business is in arrears, the head of the department in which such arrears exist is required to extend the hours of service of his clerks as may be necessary to bring up the arrears of the public business to date, and all such extensions of the public service are to be reported to Congress at the beginning of each regular session in the annual estimate of appropriations.

The bill also takes a large portion of the salary of the clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States from him. Several years ago this official drew in salary and fees an amount said to be equal to about \$30,000, but this was reduced by legislation. Congress at the time intended to limit his emoluments to the simple salary of \$6,000, which was provided. The court held, however, that there were certain fees under the statutes to which he was entitled, and these fees, it is said, have caused his salary to aggregate in the neighborhood of \$12,000 to \$15,000. The legislative bill as reported by the House and as agreed to by the Senate Committee puts the clerk of the Supreme Court on the same level with the clerks of other courts of the United States, and requires him to account to the Secretary of the Treasury for all fees and emoluments in his office.

A serious abuse of the law was also found in the Postoffice Department, where several clerks are employed, particularly in the office of the Postmaster General, and charged up to be paid from the Postoffice Department appropriation. The new law makes it unlawful to detail clerks or other employees paid from general appropriations to the Postoffice Department, or any branch of the postal service, whether located in Washington or elsewhere, to any of the offices or bureaus of the Postoffice Department at Washington. This will require the dismissal of these clerks or their employment under the general appropriation for the support of the Postoffice Department.

WANT THE TRAILS CLOSED.

British Columbia Board of Trade Protests.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 25.—It looks as if the Klondike business might create a difficulty regarding the passage of goods from Eastern Canada to the gold fields.

Today the Toronto board of trade received the telegram from the British Columbia board of trade:

Three Dominion government to close the Dyea and Skagway routes to the gold fields are put into effect by the United States Government for the purpose of cutting off the trade through the Yukon. The only hope of Canadian goods reaching the gold fields is through the Stikine route, which is being enforced.

President Sherman, of the Toronto board, at once wrote to the government at Ottawa.

I am in receipt today of a telegraphic dispatch from the board of trade of British Columbia, stating that the restrictions instituted by the United States Government affecting the trade of Canadian goods through the disputed territory are still in force, and that their continuance will destroy the trade through the province with our mining territory. The Pass may not be the only one available, but I have hope that you will find some effective way of checking this tendency to interfere with the commercial efforts we are making in this territory.

WHY PAY exorbitant prices for paper-hanging, when we can get the best in most artistic style, with elegant paper, for \$2.00? P. G. NOLTE, 810 9th st., no branch.

New \$50 Denmore Sewing Machines. At ACERBACH'S, 7th & H.

\$19.50

At ACERBACH'S, 7th & H.

\$19.50

At ACERBACH'S, 7th & H.

\$19.50

At ACERBACH'S, 7th & H.

## ALASKA'S FABULOUS RICHES

Collector Ivey Says the Present Yield Is Comparatively Small.

Gold-bearing Quartz Belt Running Hundreds of Miles Along the Coast to the Northwest.

Joseph W. Ivey, collector of customs in Alaska, has arrived in Washington from his headquarters at Sitka. He comes here to consult with the customs officials with regard to the issuing of new customs regulations for the Territory. He says that the conditions that have arisen from the rush to the Klondike have made a revision of the regulations necessary.

He thinks that there will be a great rush for the gold fields next summer from all parts of the world. There will be a kind of a blockade of vessels at the mouth of the Yukon River, so that when the ice thaws in July the boats can move up to the mining camps with provisions for the miners. The Yukon is now closed and no boats have been able to go to the fields by that route since October 1. The river is only open for navigation during the months of July, August and September, and then half a dozen boats have been operated on the river. This year, he believes, there will be no less than a hundred river boats plying up and down the Yukon with supplies transferred to them from ocean vessels from different parts of the world.

Mr. Ivey says that the discoveries made thus far only indicate faintly what the real mineral resources of the Alaskan fields are. The greater part of the country is what is known to miners as a placer country, but the real wealth, he thinks, is not there, however much gold may have already been mined out there. It is, in his opinion, in a long quartz belt, which extends from the region surrounding Sitka, almost along the coast to the westward, hundreds of miles. The output of these quartz mines, he thinks, will exceed the Yukon output. The great mine at Treadwell has been understood, Mr. Ivey says, that \$500 would be erected in the spring. It is stated that there is enough gold in the Treadwell mines to keep that many stamps going for at least fifty years.

DR. WOODWARD'S DISCOVERY.

No Provision for Smallpox Cases in the Appropriation Bill.

Health Officer Woodward and the District Commissioners are very much dissatisfied with the omission of items for the maintenance of the smallpox hospital and for the contagious disease emergency fund from the district appropriation bill as reported by the District Committee to the House.

Dr. Woodward yesterday made a long report on the subject to the Commissioners, which says that while a number of other small items for the health office have been treated in the same way it seems to him that in this case the action of the committee was particularly unfortunate, in view of the fact that smallpox is at present prevalent to such an extent in this city that it is a matter of public concern.

The disease has existed in the former place since the middle of July. The total number of cases to date being 406; in the latter place it has been present since August, with 206 cases. He says that as the period of incubation of this disease is fourteen days, the district is in danger of becoming infected.

Dr. Woodward also devotes several paragraphs of his report to the expense of dealing with smallpox in large outbreaks. He says that if any outbreak were to occur while Congress is in session it might be possible to secure special appropriations, but that at any other period the district would be in a serious predicament.

The committee yesterday sent to the House supplementary bill to the district appropriation bill requesting that the epidemic emergency fund be included in the appropriation bill.

They say: "Should a single case develop here it would require the putting into operation of the entire facilities for treating smallpox, involving an expense greater than we now have an appropriation to meet."

THE ROAD TO WASHINGTON.

Montgomery Citizens May Buy the Georgetown Turnpike.

Rockville, Md., Jan. 25.—The much discussed proposition of laying a new road over that of the Georgetown turnpike from Rockville to Washington, was placed before the county commissioners this morning by a large and representative body of farmers of the county.

Mr. Edward C. Peter, in addressing the commissioners, in part said: "The title to this road vests in the company, which expresses a willingness to sell for \$500. This matter concerns most Bethesda and Rockville, which pay at least one-fourth of the county taxes. The citizens of the neighborhood of Bethesda have never had a road from the county, although they have paid taxes for the last half century, but have always been compelled to use the Georgetown pike, upon which up until a short time ago, they were compelled to pay taxes other than the road tax imposed by the county."

He advised the issuing of bonds or the raising of taxes to secure immediately a good road to Washington.

Hon. Battistero W. Talbot advised the commissioners, as one of the taxpayers of Montgomery county, to make the immediate purchase of the road.

The commissioners were addressed also by Messrs. Spencer C. Jones, Roger Parquhar, Charles B. Petre and John W. Wilson. Among the prominent farmers present were William Dotsy, George M. Fry, Robert Lydame, James Kemp, William Meredith, John E. West, J. L. W. Thompson, Charles W. Fields, Judge Charles Griffith, Charles B. Petre, Hilleary Bogley, William Shaw, William H. Rabbit, Alexander Garrett, George W. Dotsy, Charles Claggett, and William Collier.

TALKS OF ASSASSINATION.

A Crank Visits the White House and Is Arrested.

Leon Bles, twenty-four years of age, who claims to be from Baltimore, was arrested by Policeman J. J. Smith at the White House yesterday while endeavoring to gain an audience with the President. He was locked up at No. 1 station on the charge of insanity. Bles imagines that he was once the pope, and says that he afterward became a Protestant, and wanted to see the President in order to get a letter recommending him to the Lutheran bishops.

He talked in a rambling manner about the assassination of Lincoln. He will be sent back to Baltimore today.

The Army Appropriation Bill.

The Army appropriation bill was reported to the Senate yesterday. A net reduction of \$45,000 is made, the bill carrying a total of \$23,142,892.

\$2.00 Business Pants, well made

TENNILLE, 709 Seventh Street N.W.

\$1.47

Wash. Brewery Co., 4th and F ne. 11

Cash or Credit, the price remains the same.

We may have

Your size.

During our CLEARING SALE we have bunched together a whole lot of broken lines of Men's Suits—2, 3 or 4 of a kind—225 Suits in all—Scotch Plaids, Worsteds, Cassimeres—plain, pin stripes or checks—single or double-breasted, 3-button frocks, etc. A splendid lot of magnificently made suits.

They are worth \$10.00, \$12.50, and \$15. Your choice.....

\$5.98

Our remaining stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's Suits, Overcoats, Reefers and Pants at one-third of regular prices. Our entire line of Ladies' Caps, Jackets, Suits, Skirts, etc., at exactly one-half price.

NEW YORK CLOTHING HOUSE, "311" Seventh.

AFTER THE BROWN SYSTEM

The Capital Railway Company Must Show That It Is Safe.

It Is Given Until Friday By the Commissioners to Do So-Favorable Reports.

The Capital Railway Company has not yet proven to the entire satisfaction of the District Commissioners that the Brown electric system is safe, practicable and unobjectionable in every way. They yesterday notified President Randall to show cause before Friday why the system should not be abandoned.

It is believed that the road will be able to show that the Commissioners' complaint is groundless. The reports of the inspectors detailed by the District and of the special inspector who has been making a three days' test, were almost enthusiastic, except on one or two small matters, which Mr. M. W. Brown, the inventor of the system, and President Randall state positively can be rectified. The police report also was satisfactory.

Mr. J. R. Whipple, the special inspector of the Brown system, detailed two weeks ago by Charles Brush, who was then in charge of the system, said to a Times reporter last night that the twenty volts leakage noticed as the cars passed could not be felt by a man. He said that there was no danger in such a leakage. Mr. Brown added that in a few days the metal caps lined with porcelain would even stop this leakage. He said that the broken and cracked caps had all been caused by putting salt on the rails.

The report of the police is also favorable. It was made by Policemen No. 14 and 15th. I tested the entire line for five boxes, using for the purpose the volt meter belonging to the District lamp system. On Friday morning five boxes had all been tested, during the rainstorm, four or five were found which would give five or six volts. All of these were promptly opened and in every case it was found that the cause found, but no cracked or actually splintered near the top. These broken caps were almost full of water."

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## A REBUKE TO MR. GAGE

The Removal of Mint Director Preston So Considered.

IT MAY LEAD TO A RUPTURE

The President's Peremptory Order Likely to Cause the Secretary to Think of Resigning Again—Was the Removal Made to Placate the Bimetallists?

The resignation of Mr. Preston as director of the mint was only a fiction of political usage. Mr. Preston was notified that the President desired to fill his place with a Republican. Mr. Preston, therefore, resigned.

The cause of the removal of Mr. Preston is not hard to find, although he himself is at a loss to account for it. Mr. Dodge, his successor, is a thorough Republican.

It is well known that the President has stated that he is in favor of bimetallism. Mr. Preston is not a bimetallist. He said yesterday that he was not a Democrat, nor was he a Republican, but "an independent."

Mr. Preston has trained with the former President and the former Secretary of the Treasury, and he has been believed by some people to be what is known as a "gold Democrat." This term, as applied to himself, Mr. Preston repudiated yesterday. "I am against silver," he said, "so much so that I am a bigot on the question, but I do not think that my views on silver have had anything to do with my removal."

Mr. Preston is a Tennesseean, who has been in the service of the Treasury for forty-one years. In 1874 he was made an examiner in the mint bureau. In 1882 he was appointed director of the mint by the late President, and held that place until asked to resign by President McKinley. It is believed that Mr. Preston's rapid or "bigoted" views against silver as standard money commended him to the previous Administration. He undertook, during the last Administration and during the existence of the law authorizing the purchase of silver bullion, to decline to buy it on the plea that the offerers wanted to fix the price. He was sustained in this by Secretary Carlisle. In the last campaign Mr. Preston furnished a great deal of what was termed "sound money literature."

The removal of Mr. Preston is regarded in some respects as an affront to the Secretary of the Treasury. The latter was not, it is stated—and the statement appears to be borne out by the peremptory request from the President that Mr. Preston resign—advised of the intention of the President, and it is known that Mr. Gage held Mr. Preston in high repute. The talk about the matter is that Mr. Preston was too radical in his opposition to silver, and that it is not the cue of the Republican Administration to cherish such sentiments. The President, as above noted, does not think that sound money excludes silver, and in this respect his removal of Mr. Preston is considered as a rebuke to both the director and to the Secretary of the Treasury, and equivalent to telling them that they hold heretical financial views, considering the new light from the West. It is possible that the Preston incident may lead to an open rupture between the Secretary of the Treasury and the President.

The feeling against Secretary Gage among the Western Republican Senators, who are bitterly opposed to his financial policy, has been intensified since the President named a successor to Mr. Preston, and as that was virtually a removal it is freely predicted at the Capitol that not many weeks will elapse before there is a new Secretary.

The story is revived, also, that not long ago Mr. Gage practically offered his resignation to the President, but it was not written out and the matter was then dropped. Had Mr. Gage retired it is the opinion of most of the Western Republicans that the President would not have been pressed, nor would Mr. Wolcott have been compelled to attack so vigorously the Secretary and others connected with the Administration for their alleged efforts to have the world believe that the Republican leaders were not sincere when they adopted the money plank of the St. Louis platform.

Whether true or not, a report is in circulation that the relations between Secretary Gage and the Republican Senators opposed to the single gold standard have become so strained that Mr. Gage has tendered his resignation and will soon cease to be a member of the Cabinet.

The Senators who demand that he shall retire are understood to be daily complaining to